

*Hind wing* with the costal and discal spot as on upperside, and two crimson-centred lineally-conjoined lunules on middle of the abdominal margin; the basal area of the wing, a broad zigzag fascia across the inner discal area, and a similar outer discal fascia speckled with minute black scales, the basal fascia enclosing two outwardly placed anterior crimson spots, also one within the cell and another on the abdominal margin; the outer discal fascia is edged by a slender sub-marginal black line incurved between the veins and joined to a similar marginal line with black points at the vein-tips, these latter including their contiguous cilia.

Expanse, ♂,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

*Hab.* Baluchistan.

Several specimens, all males, were obtained by Mr. O. C. Ollenbach, between Quetta and Nushki, at 5000 feet elevation.

The nearest ally to the above species appears to be *Parn. maxima*, Staudinger, from Samarkand.

XII.—On Three remarkable new Melolonthid Coleoptera from Sumatra and Borneo in the British Museum. By GILBERT J. ARROW.

NEMATOPHYLLA, gen. nov.

Caput latum; clypeus brevis; labrum bilobatum; mandibulæ crassæ, obtusæ, dentibus molaribus magnis, striatis; maxillæ corneæ, bilobatæ, lobis bidentatis, palpis maxillaribus longis, gracilibus, articulo ultimo securiforme; mentum subquadratum, medio profunde sulcatum et utrinque læve elevatum; antennæ maris 10-, fœminæ 9-articulatæ, illius articulis tribus ultimis longissimo flabellatis, articulis 3<sup>o</sup>-7<sup>m</sup> brevissimis, 2<sup>o</sup> paulo majore, 1<sup>o</sup> sat longo; pedes graciles, unguibus medio dentatis, tibiis anticis tridentatis, coxis anticis parvis, vix transversis; segmenta abdominalia medio consolidata.

*Nematophylla rugosa*, sp. n.

Rufo-fusca, paulo depressa; capite lato, crebre punctato-rugoso, oculis magnis, clypeo a fronte linea impressa parum distincta separato, antice subangulariter emarginato, margine vix reflexo; prothorace lato, longitudinaliter acieulatim rugoso, medio leviter sulcato, postice marginato, leviter sinuato, lateribus subtiliter erenatis, sat regulariter arcuatis, postice valde contractis, angulis fere rectis; scutello fere æquilaterali, velutino; elytris multo

inequalibus, crebre punctato-rugosis, angulis humeralibus fere rectis, lateribus ubique paulo arcuatis, callis apicalibus carinatis; pygidio hand magno, triangulari, æqualiter grosse et crebre punctato; corpore indumento velutino plus minusve vestito, setisque minutissimis nonnullis sparsuto.

Long., ♂ 10·5, ♀ 12·5 mm.

*Hab.* N.E. Sumatra, Indragiri River.

A pair of this pretty little insect was found by Mr. Rowland Taylor in 1895. It has the general aspect of *Lachnosterna* and *Brahmina*, from which it is impossible to dissociate it in spite of important divergences. Its very short and prominent anterior coxæ infringe the primary characteristic of the true *Melolonthini*, with which the fused abdominal segments and general structure connect it. Its most striking feature is the enormously elongate club of the male, consisting of three equal joints almost as long as the elytra. The scape is about as long as the six joints forming the stipes taken together, these being very short, but slightly increasing in diameter as they approach the club. In the female the club is extremely short, and between it and the elongate first joint there are only five joints, which are not compressed as in the male, but are conjointly a little longer than the scape. The prothorax is finely rugulose, the scutellum smooth and velvety, and the elytra very irregular, with shallow depressions, variolose punctures, and strong carinæ near the apices. The organs of the mouth are rather peculiar, and the claws have a strong curved tooth about the middle. The legs and underside are everywhere strongly punctured, and there is a greyish bloom partially covering the sterna, abdomen, and elytra.

*Octoplasia gigantea*, sp. n.

Robusta, elongata, corpore supra et subtus longe et erecte fulvo-hirto, pygidio abdominisque medio nudis, nigra, elytrorum parte posteriore corporeque subtus rufis, abdomine pallidiore; capite lato, clypeo leviter bilobato, grosse punctato, margine reflexo, fronte rugose punctata, sicut prothorace atque elytris, longe et parce hirsuta; prothorace crebre punctato, punctis majoribus piliferis interspersis, lateribus crenatis, piliferis, post medium valde angulatis, angulis anticis paulo productis; scutello lato, fortiter punctato; elytris longis, sericeis, sat fortiter punctatis, costis latis, lævibus, piliferis, marginibus exterioribus antice reflexis; pygidio glabro, fortiter punctato; prosterno postice tuberculis duobus divergentibus acutis instructo.

Long. 43 mm.; lat. max. 20 mm.

*Hab.* Borneo, Mount Dulit.

Two species of this genus, both inhabiting Borneo, have previously been described. The present one agrees with them in all its essential characters, but is much larger, and, indeed, is by far the largest of the great *Lachnosterna* group known to me. In its general form and colour it is like *O. princeps*, Sharp, but the long erect hairs with which the upper surface bristles distinguish it from all its congeners, now three in number. These hairs arise from very large punctures which are scattered irregularly over the prothorax and front of the head, but upon the elytra are confined to the smooth slightly elevated costæ. Another peculiar feature is found in the shape of the prosternal process, which has the unusual form of a transversely placed crescent, the two extremities of which are acutely pointed but not much elevated.

A single specimen was found by Mr. Charles Hoop.

*Octoplasia prolifica*, sp. n.

Valde elongata, castanea, capite nigro, femoribus flavis, supra glabra, pectore dense flavo-hirto; capite lato, clypeo leviter bilobato, impunctato, margine reflexo, fronte crebre punctata, lateribus parcissime sed longe hirsutis; prothorace grosse sat crebre punctato, medio paulo impresso, lateribus crenatis, piliferis, regulariter arcuatis, haud angulatis, angulis anticis acutis, posticis rotundatis; scutello grosse punctato; elytris longi-simis, lævibus, parum punctatis, costis sat distinctis, fere impunctatis, marginibus exterioribus haud reflexis; pygidio fortiter crebre punctato; processu prosternale breve, conico.

Long. 36 mm.; lat. max. 15 mm.

*Hab.* Borneo, Kina Balu (*Whitehead*).

I have seen only a single specimen of this also. It is another large species, but is chiefly noticeable for its great elongation, the elytra being four times the length of the prothorax. They have no silky bloom like *O. gigantea*, and their puncturation is rather feeble. Their lateral margins are bordered with a rather wide membrane, but are not reflexed, as in the other species.

XIII.—*On the Bats of the Genera Micronycteris and Glyphonycteris.* By KNUD ANDERSEN.

I. MICRONYCTERIS, Gray.

1856\*. *Schizostoma*, P. Gervais, Expéd. Castelnau Amérique du Sud, Mamm., livraison 15, sheet 7, p. 49.—Type: *Schizostoma minutum*.

\* The titlepage of the volume is dated 1855; on the probable dates of publication of the livraisons see C. Davies Sherborn and B. B. Woodward, *Ann. & Mag. N. H.* (7) viii. p. 164 (Aug. 1901).